

THE COMPILER.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLER.

39TH YEAR.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

SHERIFFALTY.
FELLOW-CITIZENS of Adams county:—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF at the October election, (subject to the Democratic nomination). If I should be lucky as to be nominated and be elected, I shall pledge myself to discharge the duties of said office with integrity and fidelity. SAMUEL SPANGLER.
Mountpleasant twp., April 20, 1857.

SHERIFFALTY.

TO THE VOTERS of Adams County:—Encouraged by numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention). Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and fidelity.

ISAAC LIGHTNER.
Mountjoy twp., April 6, 1857.

SHERIFFALTY.

TO THE VOTERS of Adams County:—Encouraged by numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF at the next election, (subject to the American Republican County Convention). Should I be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and fidelity.

ISAAC LEEPER.
Cumberland twp., April 13, 1857.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.

TO THE VOTERS of Adams County:—Fellow-Citizens:—Encouraged by the solicitude of numerous friends, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and fidelity.

DAVID MCCREARY.
Gettysburg, July 6, 1857.

REGISTRE & RECRODRE.

TO THE VOTERS of Adams County:—At the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention). Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with the best of my ability.

W. H. OVERDEER.
Bendersville, June 9, 1857.

REGISTRE & RECRODRE.

TO THE VOTERS of Adams County:—At the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention). Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with the best of my ability.

JOHN L. GUBERNATOR.
Conowingo twp., April 27, 1857.

REGISTRE & RECRODRE.

TO THE VOTERS of Adams County:—Fellow-Citizens:—Being encouraged by numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention).

ZACHARIAH MYERS.
Tyron twp., April 27, 1857.

CLERK OF THE ASSESSORS.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY:—The undersigned, at the solicitation of his friends, offers himself as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court, at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention). Should I be nominated and elected, the people may rely upon a faithful discharge of duty on my part.

GEORGE BUSHEMAN.
Cumberland twp., June 29, 1857.

PROTHONOTARY.

WE are authorized to announce that Dr. C. E. GOLDSBOROUGH, of Huntingdon, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention—at the ensuing election.

JUNE 15, 1857.

BOURGEOU ACCOUNT.

R. G. MCREEARY, Treasurer, in account with the Borough of Gettysburg.

DR.

GEORGE THIRNE,
Treasurer, etc., etc.,
GEORGE ARNOLD,
Director.

John Brinck, John Horner, George Arnold,
Samuel Durbarow, Jacob Musselman, D. McCreary,
A. Heineckman, John Mickley, John Thorne,
D. McCreary, William Culp, Robert Horner,
Robert Horner, April 6, 1857.

To balance in hands at settlement, \$218 183
March 22, 1856. 157 54
Tax outstanding, 157 54
Loan from Bank of Gettysburg, 400 00
Do. Conowingo twp., 400 00
Balance of Do. Tax collected, 3 00
Rent from Danner & Ziegler, 25 00
Tax assessed for current year, 118 45
Licence and fines from Burgess, 6 00

\$2188 161

By orders and remittances paid out as follows, etc.:—

Election officers, 5 80
Office fees, E. X. Harris, 3 55
Interest on Loans, 167 00
Lease repaid, 70 00
Water rent, 22 50
Engine keeper, 18 months, 45 00
Engineering, Mr. Jacobs, 61 00
Town Constable, John L. Burns, 49 25
Special police at fires, 10 41
Publishing Account, &c., 29 00
Clerk and Treasurer's salary, 18 00
Town Clock, 5 60
Granite and stone, 24 00
Blacksmith work, 5 92
Masonry, brick and materials, 48 77
Carpenter work and Lumber, 10 41
Plank, 41 47
Graveling and paving streets and gutters, 200 00
Opening streets in snow, 22 00
Oil, Spikes, Tape-line, &c., 11 05
Removing nuisances, 1 75
Bargain and Council, 30 00
Collector's fees, 50 15
Rebates, 15 43
Errors in assessment, 10 32
Tax outstanding, 113 27
Balance in hands of Treasurer, 461 05

\$2188 161

*Since paid out in full, R. G. MCREEARY,
June 29, 1857. 4t Treasurer.

REMOVAL.

Alex. Frazer, Watch and Clock-maker, HAS removed his shop to Carlisle street, below. He is a man who will always be happy to attend to the calls of customers. Thorough for past favor, he hopes by assistance to business and a desire to please his merit and receive the patronage of the public.

Gettysburg, May 18, 1857.

SILVER.—A fine lot of Silver Spoons and Silver Forks, as low as city prices, now to be had at SCHICK'S. Call soon, as they sell rapidly.

CARPET Bags, Trunks, Umbrellas, and Canes, at COBEN & PAXTON'S.

CHILDREN'S Shoes of every variety and sizes, at BENJAMIN & ADAMSON'S successors to W. W. Paxton.

BONNETS, Ribbons and Flowers, in large assortment, at SCHICK'S.

The Compiler.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL."

GETTYSBURG, PENN'A.: MONDAY, JULY 20, 1857.

NO. 43.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

The "Baked Tater" Boy and the Mayor.

A gentleman named Oakshot visited Arundel a few days since, after an absence of thirty years, to call on some of his old companions. At the time he lived in Arundel his father was a working blacksmith, and the mother, being of an industrious disposition, made pennies, bull's eyes, &c., to assist in gaining a livelihood. The son at that time was chiefly employed in hawking pie about in the day, and shouting "baked taters" in the streets at night. Although he was always considered a sharp lad, yet he never had the advantages of education which youth of the present day obtain. An uncle, who was a liner draper in Swansea, wanted a lad, and thirty years ago young Oakshot instructed himself as his best could, and soon rose from one position to another, until he became the confidential assistant of his uncle, who regarded him with very great affection from his attentive habits and trustworthy character. A few years passed away; the business grew under "young" Oakshot's care; and the uncle died leaving the whole to the nephew. Thirty years from the day that Oakshot left Arundel as an errand boy he was chosen Mayor of Swansea, and chief magistrate over a population of some 20,000 inhabitants; last week the "baked tater" boy called upon many of his old associates as James Oakshot, the Mayor of Swansea, having accumulated some considerable wealth, and exhibiting a praiseworthy example to young men of what perseverance and industry can accomplish in this world.—London (C. W.) Advocate.

The Rough and tumble Kiss.

The story of Widow Lambkins, from whom Dr. Meadows took so much toll when they crossed the bridge on a slight ride, reminds us, says a downcast friend, of one of our young Marine fellows, who thus describes the battle and final victory, in a fair fight for a kiss of his sweet-heart:

"Ah, now, Sarah dear, do give me a kiss—just one—and be done with it."

"I won't—so there now."

"Then I shall have to take it."

"Take it, if you dare."

So at it they went, rough and tumble. An awful destruction of starch now commenced, and in good earnest, too.

The bow of my cravat was squat up in loss than no time. At the next blow, smash went my shirt collar, and at the same time some of the head fastenings gave way and down came Sally's hair like a flood in a mill-dam broke loose, carrying away half a dozen combs. One big plume of Sally's elbow, and my blooming bosom ruffled wailed to the consistency and form of an after dinner napkin. But she had no time to bemoan her neck tacking soon began to sever, parted at the throat, away went a string of white beads, scurrying and running races everywhere over the floor. She fought fair, however, I must admit, and when she could fight no longer for the want of breath, she yielded handsomely; her arms fell down by her side—those long, round, rosy arms—her hair hung back over the chair, her eyes were half shut, as if she was unable to hold them open a minute longer, and there lay a little plump mouth all in the air!"

My goodness! did you ever see a hawk pounce on a robin, or a bee on a clover top? Even so I settled; and when she came to me, and threw up those arms and seized me around the neck, and declared she'd choke me if ever I did so again, and had a great notion to do so now, I just ran the risk again, and the more she choked me the better I liked it; and now she puts her arms around my neck, and puts her lips in the way of mine every day, and calls me her own John, and don't seem to make any face about it at all." That was a very sensible girl, and she makes no good wife, too, as I am not ashamed to say anywhere.

An Architectural Definition.

There is a story on record of an architect repudiating any connection with the building fraternity, in the case of the late eminent and talented Mr. Alexander, the architect of Rochester bridge, and several other fine buildings in the county of Kent. He was under cross-examination in a special jury case at Maidstone, by Sergeant (afterwards Baron) Garrow, who wished to detract from the weight of his testimony, and who asking what was his name, proceeded thus:

"You are a builder, I believe?"

"No, sir; I am not a builder, I am an architect."

"Ah, well. Architect or builder, builder or architect, they are much the same, I suppose."

"I beg your pardon, sir, I cannot admit that; I consider them to be totally different."

"Oh, indeed! perhaps you will state wherein this great difference consists?"

"An architect, sir, prepares the plans, conceives the design, draws out the specifications—in short, supplies the mind. The builder is merely the bricklayer or the carpenter—the builder, in fact, is the machine; the architect the power that puts the machine together and sets it going."

"Oh, very well, Mr. Architect, that will do. And now, after your very ingenious distinction without a difference, perhaps you could inform the court who was the architect of the Tower of Babel?"

And now mark the reply—which, for promptness and wit, is perhaps not to be rivaled in the whole history of justice:

"Oh, well, I can," she said, and with a radiant smile left her husband hard at work and flitted on.

CHAPTER I.

"What! stay at home for that squalling young one? catch me to it." And the young mother threw on a bonnet and shawl, and humming a gay minstrel song sauntered out on the promenade. One another bowed and smiled as she moved along, flushed, triumphant and beautiful. A young man met her just as she was passing the shop of a well known firm.

"All! out again, Delia," he said, earnestly. "Where is Charley?"

"With Hannah, of course. You don't expect me to tie myself to him?" she returned.

The young man's face grew cloudy.

"No," he returned, with a half sigh;

"but I can't bear to have him left with servants."

"Oh, well, I can," she said, and with a radiant smile left her husband hard at work and flitted on.

CHAPTER II.

"Answer all his questions? make myself a slave, as I should be obliged to?"

"Oh, no; can't think of it."

If I give him

breakfast and plenty of play things,

I consider my duty; I don't believe in flogging ever children—let them find out things as they grow up!"

"There's the danger," replied the dear old lady, casting a pitying look upon the richly embroidered cloak her son's wife had put over all day, "unless the mother be constantly imparting the right kind of knowledge."

"Oh! you want to make him a piece of perfection like his father; well, I can't say I do. I don't like those faultless men. See—now isn't the contrast beautiful. Come here, Charley, lovey, he shall have the handsomest cloak in the whole city!"

CHAPTER III.

"A cigar! bless me what a boy, and

only twelve. Are you sure you saw

him smoke it?" Well, I dare say it made

him sick enough; boys will be boys you know."

"Yes, but to think you should al-

low him to go to the theatre without my knowledge?" and the husband groaned.

"Dear me! why what a fret you are

in; do let the child see something of the world!"

CHAPTER IV.

"In jail! my God, husband—not our boy!"

"Yes, in jail for stealing."

"Not our boy! not our Charley!

No, it cannot be! Let me die—kill me, but don't tell me our Charley is a thief!"

The boy was sentenced to the State's

Prison, and the mother carried to a lunatic asylum the next day.

CHAPTER V.

In Cork, a short time ago, the

crier of the court endeavored to disperse

the crowd by exclaiming: "All ye

blackguards that isn't lawyers, quit the

court!"

Mr. Ben Mills, of Harrodsburg,

Ky., has invented a gun with three barrels.

Two of the barrels are for shot,

and the third is a rifle.

If you would have a thing kept

secret, never tell it to any one; and if

The Compiler.



H. J. STAHL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Munday Morning, July 20, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM F. PACKER, of Lycoming,
CARRAL COMMITTEE-MAN,
NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester,
JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM STRONG, of Berks,
JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie.

The Capitol Dome.—The Washington States contradicts the rumor that the walls of the rotunda of the new Capitol had been found insufficient to support the new dome, and states upon the best authority, that there is no truth whatever in the rumor. It has the authority of Mr. WALTER, the architect, for saying that no change has taken place in his own judgment nor in that of Capt. Morris, in relation to this subject, and that no practical demonstration has been made from which any new conclusions are warranted. It also states that the weight of the new dome will be less than that of the old one.

Deaths at Harrisburg.—The Harrisburg Herald says there were five persons dying dead in that town on Saturday week, a very unusual circumstance. Among them were Daniel Herr, Esq., proprietor of Herr's Hotel, (formerly of Gettysburg,) and Mr. Frederick Kelker, an old and prominent citizen. Mr. Herr served prominently in the war of 1812.

Spanish Quarters.—The Buffalo Advertiser complains that that city is flooded with Spanish quarter dollars. The brokers who bought them up in March at 20 or 22 cents, have since paid them out at 25; and an American quarter is a rarity. In New York a Spanish quarter is said to be rarely seen.

The New York State Lunatic Asylum, at Albany, was on Tuesday injured by fire to the extent of \$200,000. All the inmates were gotten out safely, and placed in the wings of the building still standing. Origin of the fire not stated.

Hon. John P. Kennedy on Thursday resigned the Presidency of the Northern Central Railroad, and Zenos Barnum, Esq., was unanimously elected his successor. Mr. Kennedy intends visiting Europe.

The National Hotel Epidemic.—The New York Academy of Medicine have made a report on the singular and disastrous epidemic which prevailed at the National Hotel at Washington last spring. This report is very emphatic in tracing the source of the disorder to malarial influences.

The Carlisle Democrat remains in reference to the recent purchase of the Main Line by the Pennsylvania Railroad company: "It is more than likely that, under the recent decision of the Supreme Court, much difficulty and litigation will ensue in regard to the transfer. A variety of legal questions must naturally arise, which can only be determined by the Supreme Court of the State, and it is possible, moreover, that while they are yet pending, and before the work shall pass into the full possession of the company, the law itself may be repealed."

Humphrey Marshall describes the American party as "a broad and quiet river that takes its noiseless way through the plain, diffusing fertility and losing itself only in the expanded ocean of the nation's wealth." An ex-Know Nothing friend of the Louisville Democrat says, that, according to his experience, it is like a country road he once traveled, which, at the start, was broad and plain, straight and smooth, promising a pleasant journey and speedy arrival at the desired goal, but soon began to twist around fences and wind through the woods, becoming less distinct at every step, until, at last, it ended in a rabbit track, and ran into the ground.

Picnics are now made easy to get up, if the gentleman will bring the knives and forks, as the ladies attired in the fashionable breadth of crinoline, will supply the spread.

The proverb says: "Lies are hollow swords, which cut the hand that wields them." This is the reason Kansas has been so bloody when handled by the Black Republicans.

One of the greatest novelties of this "progressive age," was the celebration of the anniversary of American Independence within the walls of the Indiana State Prison, at Jeffersonville, on the 4th. Speeches, toasts, dances, foot-sings, and singing, were enjoyed with proper restraint, and the orator of the day confined himself to his subject and the prison walls.

Judge Black and Gen. Packer. These distinguished gentlemen were invited to attend the Democratic celebration of the Fourth at Independence Square, Philadelphia, but being unable to do so, they responded to the invitation in the letters given below. Our readers would have no trouble about fixing the authorship of these letters, if we were to omit the names.

WASHINGTON, July 2, 1857.

GENTLEMEN:—I feel obliged by the invitation I have received, to join the Democratic citizens of Philadelphia on the Fourth. It costs me much regret to say that I cannot be there. Not to speak of celebrating the anniversary of American Independence on the spot where it was first proclaimed, a reunion with the friends who intend to assemble there would give me inexpressible pleasure at any time or any place.

The Democratic party does well when it keeps the National Sabbath day, and encourages all others to do likewise.—It is the fittest of all days in the year for recalling the popular mind to the perilous struggles of the Revolution.—Let the people everywhere come up and drink in the spirit of their forefathers. That spirit is life to us, and fatal death in its operation upon all the political parties opposed to the Constitution.

The sovereign independence of the States, and the freedom of the people in their religion and business from the pinions of the civil government, together with the gifts of nature and the blessings of Providence, have indeed made us a mighty and a prosperous nation. If we could but know how much we owe to these causes, the anniversary of the day on which our free system was inaugurated would be haloed in all hearts except those which are wholly "regardless of social duty and fatally on doing mischief."

It is, however, upon our own great State, that the bounties of the Creator have been most profusely lavished.—Situated in the happy medium between the intense cold of the northern winters and the exhausting heat of the southern summers, she has a climate where more labor can be done with less fatigue than anywhere else on the Western continent, and where the human constitution consequently developed in fuller maturity of nerve and mind. Her bosom is filled with inexhaustible treasures, and her fields teem with unbounded fertility. The mountain and the flood—the golden grain that waves on every hill side and the rich fruits that blush on every tree—form a combination of loveliness and grandeur which the dweller in other lands can scarcely dream of.

"Which his eye must see,
To know how beautiful this world can be."

The people of Pennsylvania were meant to be worthy of the favored region they inhabit. They derive their lineage from the purest sources of all that is great in modern civilization. The impulsive ardor of the Irish—the thrifty caution of the Scotch—all these mingle gracefully with the solid sense, patient industry, and immovable honesty of the German character, which forms the broad basis of the whole. They have ever been the first to see a great political truth—and seeing it, they stand by it with unshaken fidelity, in spite of all appeals to their passions or their temporary interests.

Gentlemen of the Convention.—I understand the meaning of this hearty and prolonged salutation, and I thank you for it. I am proud to express my gratitude to the Democrats of Westmoreland. Our great and glorious county is dearer to me now than ever. Providence has blessed us with the richest gifts, fertile soil, healthy climate, beautiful scenery, exhaustless mineral treasures—a people brave, hardy, industrious and honest. What more can we desire? That only which is within our command—the reassertion of our ancient political faith by our ancient and magnificent majority. If any of you think we are not well treated—that to be a Westmorelander is to be a victim to falsehood and faction, here is your remedy.

In doing this it commands us to sacrifice our personal preferences, to lay all minor differences on the altar of our country's greatness, to say—"every thing for the party—nothing for men."

No man is a true Democrat who will oppose the party. He who fails to give hearty support to the candidates whom once nominated, wages intestine war, and is a traitor more dangerous than an avowed enemy. It is by absolute and effective union on the party candidates that Pennsylvania has so often shone conspicuously in the constellation of Republican sovereignties. This was the means by which she made Jefferson President and discredited British influence, by which she made Jackson President and purged the country of usurpers, by which she made Buchanan President and saved the Constitution.

Before these truths—and they are the breath of political life—how small are all personal considerations—how unimportant is any man. What matters it who is considered the most worthy of the constitutional trusts, when their vindication is to be found only in the continuous ascendancy of that Democratic spirit which rigidly interprets and boldly applies the eternal principles of human right in organized government?

The Harrisburg convention has presented to the people candidates every way worthy of support. I speak from personal knowledge, when I say that General Packer is a wise, experienced, energetic and discreet statesman. It is safe to say that his administration will be pure, his policy sound; that, supported by a legislative majority, of radical Democrats, corruption will be driven from the Capitol, and the wages of iniquity will cease to be paid by public money.

Mr. Strickland was appointed an Associate Judge by Governor Shunk, one of the purest patriots that Pennsylvania ever produced. I was present when this appointment was discussed and determined, and well recollect that fearless integrity was the element of all others in his excellent character which decided the case.

Mr. Strong is from Berks—glory enough for any man. I knew him nearly twenty years ago. A lawyer equal to any antagonist and my cause—calm, clear and sound. He wisely pursued his profession with undivided devotion, until his industry made him independent of courts and clients. He then went to Congress, and sustained there the high reputation he had acquired at the Bar.

With Judge Thompson, it is my misfortune to have but slight acquaintance; but every one knows his high reputation for talent, learning and industry. He was a successful actor on no small theatre, and is eminent both professionally and politically.

Emory Chapel.—On Wednesday the corner stone of Emory Chapel was laid with Masonic ceremonies at Carlisle, Pa. This church is to be under the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the Baltimore Conference, and is named in honor of Robert Emory, who once adorned the presidency of Dickinson College.

All these gentlemen are of spotless character, charged experience and decided ability—for and worthy the positions for which they are candidates. They are the legitimate choice of the party—and thus they are your choice and mine—in a special manner, because I was a candidate before the Convention, and am therefore bound, by the highest considerations of personal honor and party fidelity, to exert myself to the utmost to incite the splendid

The Voice of Old Westmoreland.

Eloquent Speech of Wm. A. Stokes, Esq.

From the Reading Gazette.

of our certain victory. There is no sacrifice or merit in this, for I became a candidate, as many of you know, against my own views and wishes; and I am quite content to remain where the judgment of the party has left me—a private in the ranks of our Republican army, ready hereafter, as heretofore, to give battle to the hostile fragments of discordant parties which seek to mar our peace. Free from the cares of official responsibility, I can enjoy the sweets of home, the innocent pleasures of rural life, the society of my neighbors, and absolute personal independence. No, gentlemen, my only regret is for your disappointment, and for my inability rightly to evince my gratitude to the devoted friends who gave us their generous support. I am sure you will allow me to say that Westmoreland will remember their kindness to one of her citizens, and will repay them if it is over in her power.

It is at least in our power to prove by unswerving devotion to the party, that we merit the confidence of our friends. And how proud is the position of that party! What is it but embodied patriotism which has guided the destiny of the Republic from feeble infancy to the maturity of National manhood—which has made our homes happy, our rights secure, our arms triumphant—which has insured domestic tranquility, and protected us from foreign violence—which has carried us in safety to the highest point of earthly prosperity, which has demonstrated the capacity of man for self-government—which has taught tyrants to tremble, and warmed with hope the hearts of the oppressed throughout the whole world.

These resolutions have the noble spirit of devotedness impressed upon them, and give the ring of the true metal. They are the aggregate sentiments of the Democracy of Westmoreland.—But we turn with equal pride to the remarks of Mr. Stokes, whose claims we trust have only been deferred, and whose services to the cause will never be forgotten. He was called upon to address the Convention, and his speech was conceived in the best spirit and is worthy of his reputation as one of the ablest and most eloquent public men of Pennsylvania. We know we shall gratify the entire Democracy of the State, while we accede to the request of the Westmoreland county Convention, by giving his remarks in full, which were as follows:

We know no new political faith. We stand where stood the founders of our freedom—on those principles which have united the wise and good from the beginning until now, and which will remain the shield of the nation until the salt of Democracy shall have lost its savour, and the days of the Republic are numbered.

Since the sages of the Revolution proclaimed the immortal maxims, which are our true band of concord, factions without number have sprung up, withered and died. Every crude political notion, every sectional interest, has had its supporters; at one time religious faith has been reviled, at another the accident of birth has been deemed a crime, now exaltation of the negro is the temporary test, the Constitution is disregarded, the very name of Republican is degraded. Amidst all these ever shifting phases of folly, we remain on the firm platform erected by our fathers. The Democratic creed—unaffected by locality, unchanged by time—is the same yesterday, to-day and forever.

Heaven's holy truth for man's social happiness, it lifted up far above the passion and prejudice by which reason is blinded and error strengthened. It holds out no bribes to particular interests, no favors to any exclusive class. It proclaims in the language of one of its heroic champions, that "the blessings of government, like the dews of heaven, should be dispensed to all men—alike to the high and to the low, the rich and the poor."

It breaks down the barriers raised by tyranny, and fraternizes citizens so that they become one great national family, full of love and hope.

In doing this it commands us to sacrifice our personal preferences, to lay all minor differences on the altar of our country's greatness, to say—"every thing for the party—nothing for men."

No man is a true Democrat who will oppose the party. He who fails to give hearty support to the candidates whom once nominated, wages intestine war, and is a traitor more dangerous than an avowed enemy. It is by absolute and effective union on the party candidates that Pennsylvania has so often shone conspicuously in the constellation of Republican sovereignties. This was the means by which she made Jefferson President and discredited British influence, by which she made Jackson President and purged the country of usurpers, by which she made Buchanan President and saved the Constitution.

Be it ours, my fellow citizens, by our labors in the common contest, to preserve the purity of our principles, to rescue our State from bondage, to defend our free Constitution, to elevate still higher the Democratic faith, which is the glory of this country and the hope of humanity throughout the world. God to our keeping has committed the sacred flame of liberty. Let us be true to our trust that our path through life may be illuminated by its rays, that our children may possess the heritage of freedom, that the Nations may rejoice in the light and life of Democratic truth.

Impressed with these solemn considerations, before which all present personalities sink into insignificance, let us go to our respective homes, and endeavor to diffuse, in all parts of our country, the high political morality of a party, pure in its origin, action, sentiments and tendencies. Let us cultivate the spirit of concord among ourselves, and of charity towards our opponents, more particularly so, as it wishes to be neighborly, if it or they would inform him analytically or synthetically, how "many persons" of his or their calling it would take to erect said ladder by hand alone, without any other "firings," at the lowest tower, and move it successively to the others, provided the ladder would be of the weight that ladders of that length usually are.

Very respectfully, &c.,
CONRAD FARNER.
July 14, 1857.

Selected for the Compiler.
Character.

My first is a part of the day,
My second at times overflows;

In the cottage my whole is oft soon,
To measure old Time as he goes.

By candle-light, ladies, my first will appear,
And the low light the larger it grows;

My second few like when applied to the
ear.

Though many my third to the nose.

Enigma.

In a garden there strayed

A beautiful maid,

As fair as the flowers in the moon;

To the first hour of her life

She was made a wife,

And she died before she was born.

Local Matters.

Suicide.

An aged man, named JAMES SMITH, committed suicide, by hanging himself to a sapling, in Ennismore district, about a mile west of McDevitt's Mill, on Wednesday last. He was quite dead when discovered. His age was about 70 years. The cause which led him to the rash act does not appear to be known.

Tall Samples of Oats and Timothy.

At our weekly stage, on Monday evening, several stalks of Oats, measuring five and a half feet, from Mr. Joseph Flours, of Latimore township. The Oats, (as with all the other crops,) appears to be unusually large throughout the entire county.

Mr. SAMUEL BRICKER, (formerly of this county) residing in the neighborhood of Westminster, Md., sends us, as a specimen of Carroll county Oats, a stalk measuring six feet and three inches, a stalk measuring six feet two inches, and a third stalk, from the farm of NICHOLAS WIERMAN, Esq., measuring six feet seven inches!

Mr. GARDNER, Esq., at Petersburgh, sends two stalks of Oats, taken from the farm of Mr. JACOB GARDNER, Sr., measuring six feet two inches, and a third stalk, from the farm of NICHOLAS WIERMAN, Esq., measuring six feet six inches in length.

J. C. SCHRIER, Esq., of Hampton, one day last week, selected, in a field belonging to Mr. JONATHAN RENOL, near that place, a stalk of Oats measuring six feet six and three quarter inches!

Mr. Renol was formerly a resident of York county, and our correspondent remarks that this tall specimen of Oats goes to show that York county farmers, when tilling such soil as abounds in "Old Redding," are mighty hard to beat."

Mr. JOHN DUTTER, of Union township, sends us a stalk of Oats seven feet in length. This "takes all down."

Mr. JOSEPH SMITH, Sr., of Mount Pleasant township, has placed upon our table a stalk of Timothy, measuring five feet nine inches! Can anybody beat it?

J. G. THOMPSON, Esq., of Lancaster city, has purchased a permanent Scholarship in Pennsylvania College, which he assigns to the use of the High School of this borough, out of which the selection of an incumbent must be made—the person being in intelligent circumstances and distinguished for scholarship. The selection of the incumbent is left to the Board of Directors. Mr. Thompson's example should be imitated.

At the late Commencement of Princeton College, HENRY WATSON, son of the Rev. Dr. Watson, formerly of

the place, graduated, and received the degree of A. B.

TRAUTEDUS CLARKSON graduated at St. James' College, near Hagerstown, on Wednesday week, and received the degree of A. B.

TERRIBLE THUNDER and LIGHTNING, in this quarter, on Saturday afternoon last—not equaled in ten years.

For the Compiler.

J. J. STAHL, Esq.:—I shall be obliged to you if you permit me through the medium of your paper to remind the person or persons who request of me an analytical solution of a certain question published in your paper of the 13th July last, over the signature of "many persons":—That, in your issue of June 1st, ult. I had a certain Problem published, of which I do not perceive that any notice was taken, so far as I am aware.—That, as soon as the person or persons above intimated satisfy me that their question like mine is original, not copied from any other work, and present me with a full solution of my Problem, certified by you, sir, that he or they had not inspected or seen my solution, or copied from mine while in my possession, or diffused, in all parts of our country, the high political morality of a party, pure in its origin, action, sentiments and tendencies. Let me cultivate the spirit of concord among ourselves, and of charity towards our opponents, more particularly so, as it wishes to be neighborly, if it or they would inform him analytically or synthetically, how "many persons" of his or their calling it would take to erect said ladder by hand alone, without any other "firings," at the lowest tower, and move it successively to the others, provided the ladder would be of the weight that ladders of that length usually are.

Very respectfully, &c.,
CONRAD FARNER.

July 14, 1857.

Selected for the Compiler.

Character.

I.

My first is a part of the day,

My second at times overflows;

In the cottage my whole is oft soon,

To measure old Time as he goes.

2.

A Case of Elopement.—A Husband's Revenge.—The New York Tribune gives an account of an elopement in "high life" in Williamsburg, which took place a few days ago. It thus narrates the facts of the case:

Mr. A.—is a heavy merchant in New York, and his residence for some time past has been in Williamsburg, in the aristocratic portion of the city known as the South Side. His wife is a beautiful and accomplished woman belonging to a wealthy and highly respectable family in New York, and was looked upon by her husband as everything that could be desired in a partner for life. The third person, Mr. B., a young man doing business in New York, is also of high standing.

Some three months since the wife and Mr. B. formed an acquaintance in a Broadway saloon. The two frequently met at the same place, and finally became ardently attached, and feeling that they would be unhappy if separated, the lady decided to abandon her husband and children and escape with her lover. Early on the morning of the 4th was fixed upon to consummate their designs and carry their plans into execution.

The husband received some intimation of the step his wife was about to take, and although he could not credit the rumor, decided to be fully convinced of its truth or falsity. On the morning in question Mrs. A. left the house and meeting a carriage, she immediately sprang into it, when the driver proceeded toward the South Tenth Street ferry.

The husband was now convinced of his wife's perfidy; and, overtaking the carriage, wrenched open the door and immediately commenced an onslaught upon the young man with a bowie-knife, and did not desist until he had inflicted a dangerous wound in the neck, several upon the arm—one of which will render the arm useless—and also a severe gash across the stomach. During the melee the young man discharged his pistol, the ball grazing his adversary's forehead and causing a slight wound.

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The injured man is still lying in a critical condition. The wife has been discovered by her husband, who gave her one of her children, he retaining three others.

An Ex-Member of Congress Shot Dead.—CINCINNATI, July 11.—The Enquirer reports that a quarrel recently took place in Morgan county, Kentucky, between Mr. Mason, dem., and Mr. Cox, Amer. candidate for Congress, in which Mr. Cox was shot by Mr. Mason and killed. Mr. Cox was the late member of Congress from this (Ninth) district and maintained a high character in his party and in Congress. "General Mason is a democrat of great popularity, who has also represented the same district in Congress. Both gentlemen were native Kentuckians, and usually bore themselves with moderation and conciliatory temper. A slight difficulty occurred, however, some weeks ago, when strong language was used by both parties. Mr. Cox declaring that, if it was intended to charge him with abolition tendencies for voting as he did for speaker of the House of Representatives, the imputation was a base falsehood. General Mason replied with great severity: so much so as to make some of Cox's friends dissatisfied with his failure to proceed further in the matter. The feeling thus engendered has doubtless been inflamed by subsequent discussions into violent conduct, which has resulted so tragically.

Mr. Cox And Killed.—The Cincinnati Enquirer, which gave currency to the rumor that the Hon. Mr. Cox had been killed by the Hon. Mr. Mason in Kentucky, now announces that the story is without foundation, and that they have had no serious dispute or controversy.

Locomotive Explosion.—Three men, on Wednesday week, were instantly killed by the explosion of a locomotive near Montezuma, N. Y. The locomotive blew up, and the report was heard three miles away. The Aghorn American says:

The consequence was appalling. On the engine at the time of the explosion were Mr. Ostrander, contractor in charge of the work, who was blown seventy to eighty feet over the track, down a bank, and into a swamp. He was dreadfully mutilated, and lived but a few minutes. The engineer was thrown about nine rods by the shock, and was killed instantly. He was fearfully mangled. Ambrose Christian, the fireman, was hurled through the air full nine rods and killed instantly. His body was awfully mutilated. The contents of his brain were entirely blown out, and one could look down from the top of his head to his under jaw. He leaves a wife and two children.

A Dartmouth Student Drowns.—BOSTON, July 11.—H. E. B. Stowe, son of Prof. Stowe, was drowned in the Connecticut river on Thursday, while bathing. He was a student at Dartmouth College, and had just returned from Europe, where he had spent the last year traveling with his mother, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. They arrived in the Persia on Tuesday evening, and the young man reached home Wednesday, his mother going to Fishkill, to pay a short visit to the family of her brother, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. He was 19 years of age.

Men Lynched in Cedar County, Iowa.—CIEGO, July 11.—On the night of the 10th instant a mob broke into the jail of Cedar County, Iowa, and notwithstanding the desperate resistance made by the sheriff and guard, took therefrom two men named Gleason and Soper, confined on a charge of horse stealing, and hung them. Much excitement yet prevails in the neighborhood.

During a recent storm in De Soto county, Miss., the lightning struck ten negroes at one flash, one of them seriously.

The results of the recent accident at the theatre in Leghorn are more lamentable than were noticed. There are 106 dead and about 300 wounded.

Doubt at an End.

The Decision of the People.—It is one of the noblest characteristics of an era that the people think and judge for themselves. The mental training received at our Common Schools and Free Academies, fit them for this task; they are taught to investigate, to analyze, to take nothing for granted until they have tested and proved its truth. Hence if the "voice of the people" is not "the voice of God," it approximates infallibility more nearly than any opinion limited to a single class possibly can.

Apply this rule to the remedies for external and internal maladies introduced in all parts of the globe by Professor Holloway, and what is the result? For every one human being, at least one hundred rely implicitly on his (Holloway's) opinions, and prove by faith that in them he may find relief to the exclusion of all others. Look at another case, in fact. Among the class of medical dogmatists, fortunately for mankind diminishing every day, who deny the efficacy of Holloway's prescription, scarcely any two agree.

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The Farmer.

The Horse-Charmor—Or the Secret for Training Horses.

The following singular article is from the *London Farmer*, and we shall be glad to know if the editors of that paper have not been imposed upon. A few years ago, during the session of the United States Agricultural Society at Washington, we saw some feats performed by a horse trainer. He used a small drum kept continually beating, and the wildest and most unmanageable horse that could be found would follow him like a dog. It would go into the stable without the least fear of being kicked, commencing to beat this drum before going near the horse, and then going through some manipulations about his head, which we supposed to be at the time more pretences, but they may have been connected with the following recipe. Many accounts have been given in English journals of what are called the "Horse Whisperers," that are to be found at English and Irish Fairs, pretending to whisper in the ears of horses, after which the most untractable are readily managed by themselves, and others.—Ed.

The horse-charmor is a wart, or excrescence, which grows on every horse's fore leg and generally on the hind legs. It has a peculiar rank, musty smell, and easily pulled off. The amomized affluvia of the horse seems peculiarly to concentrate in this part, and its strong odor has a great attraction for all animals, especially canine, and the horse himself.

For the oil of cumin, the horse has an instinctive passion—both are original natives of Arabia, and when the horse scents the odor, he is instinctively drawn toward it.

The oil of Rhodium possesses peculiar properties. All animals seem to cherish a fondness for it, and it exercises a kind subduing influence over them.

The directions given for taming horses are as follows:

Procure some horse-charmor, and grate it fine. Also get some oil of Rhodium and oil of cumin, and keep the three separate in air-tight bottles.

Rub a little oil of cumin upon your hand; and approach the horse in the field, on the windward side, so that he can smell the cumin. The horse will then come up to him then without any trouble.

Immediately rub your hand gently on the horse's nose, getting a little of the oil on it. You can then lead him anywhere. Give him a little of the charm on a piece of loaf-sugar, apple or potato.

Put eight drops of oil of Rhodium into a lady's silver thimble. Take the thimble between the thumb and middle finger of your right hand, with the forefinger stopping the mouth of the thimble, to prevent the oil from running out, whilst you are opening the mouth of the horse.

As soon as you have opened the horse's mouth, tip the thimble over upon his tongue, and he is your servant. He will follow you like a pet dog.

Hide fearless and promptly, with your knees pressed to the side of the horse, and your toes turned in and heels out; then you will always be on the alert for a shy or sheer from the horse, and he can never throw you.

Then if you want to teach him to lie down, and stand on his hind or left side, have a couple of leather straps about six feet long; string up his left leg with one of them round his neck; strap the other end of it over his shoulders; hold it in your hand, and when you are ready, tell him to lie down, at the same time, gently, firmly and steadily pulling on the strap, toning him lightly on the knee with a switch. The horse will immediately lie down. Do this a few times, and you can make him lie down without the straps.

He is now your pupil and your friend. You can teach him anything, only be kind to him, be gentle. Love him and he will love you. Feed him before you do yourself. Shelter him well, groom him yourself, keep him clean, and at night always give him a good bed, at least a foot deep.

In the winter season, don't let your horse stand a long time in the cold, without shelter or covering; for remember that the horse is an aboriginal native of a warm climate, and in many respects his constitution is as tender as a man's.

The Composition of Milk at Various Times of the Day.

Professor Boecker has analyzed the milk of a healthy cow at various times of the day, with the view of determining the relative amount of its constituents. He found that the solids of the evening's milk (13 per cent.) exceeded those of the morning's milk (10 per cent.); while the water contained in the fluid was diminished from 89 per cent. to 86 per cent. The fatty matters gradually increase as the day progresses. In the morning they amount to 2.17 per cent., at noon to 2.63 per cent., and in the evening to 6.42 per cent. This fact is important in a practical point of view; for while 16 ounces of morning's milk will yield nearly half an ounce of butter, about double this quantity can be obtained from the evening's milk. The casein is also increased in the evening's milk, from 2.21 to 2.70 per cent.; but the albumen is diminished from 0.41 per cent. to 0.31 per cent. Sugar is least abundant at midnight, (4.19 per cent.) and most plenty at noon (4.72 per cent.). The percentage of the salts undergoes almost no change at any time of the day.—*Edinburgh Medical Journal*.

Corn Grows.—Dr. R. Harrison, of Prince George county, Va., has taken pains to make some careful examinations to ascertain whether corn grows, as is generally supposed, more at night than by day. August 1, corn grew in twenty-four hours five inches; at night one and a half; and in the day time three and a half inches. August 2, it grew four and seven-eighths inches; and in the day three inches. Several other observations made at different times are detailed, with similar results.—*New England Farmer*.

Money never refused at this office.

Wm. B. McClellan.

Three distinguished gentlemen were invited to attend the Democratic election of the Fourth at Independence mare, Philadelphia, but being unable to do so, they responded to the invitation given below. Our readers would have no trouble about the authorship of these letters, if we were to omit the names.

WASHINGTON, July 2, 1857.
FENLON.—I feel obliged by the station I have received, to join the patriotic citizens of Philadelphia on the Fourth. It costs me much regret to say that I cannot be there. Not to speak of celebrating the anniversary of American Independence on the spot where it was first proclaimed, a reunion of the friends who intend to assemble at the Hotel in Chambersburg street.

Attorney of Law,
WILL faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language. Office at the "Zee," No. 25 North Gay street, near Fayette, where he always sits on his stool, nude to the waist, every style of French TETE-A-TETE, CHAISES, PARLOR CHAIRS, Hair, Cloth or Brocatelle.

French Full Stuff and Metallic Parlor CHAIRS, in Plush, Hair, Cloth or Brocatelle.

French Full Stuff Carved PARLOR CHAIRS, in sets, with Plush, Hair, Cloth or Brocatelle.

No. 5 French Spring String V. chair, and Walnut Parlor CHAIRS, in Hair, Cloth or Bro.

ROCKING CHAIRS—various designs, in Hair, Cloth and Plush.

Solid Spring L. CHAIRS—a large assortment always in hand, or any pattern made or carved with any goods to order.

CHAMBER SUITS—in Mahogany or Walnut, complete from \$15 up.

CANVAS CHAIRS and Rocking CHAIRS, in various styles.

House Painting and Papering attended to, and done in the best manner.

Their prices will be as low as the lowest, as all who may patronize them will acknowledge.

57 Lumber and country produce taken in exchange for work.

NOREICK & BELLEY, Gettysburg, April 13, 1857.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,
Surgeon General U. S. Army

AS his Office door west of the Lutheran church, in Chambersburg street, and opposite Grammer's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call.

REPEKES: Dr. D. Gilbert, Dr. C. N. Berluchi, Dr. D. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, Dr. E. H. Bangs, Dr. D. D. Rev. Prof. William Reynolds, Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Sawyer.

Gettysburg, April 11, 1857.

To Those Who Want Farms.

A FARM WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERY MAN.

THE RIDGEWAY FARM COMPANY has made arrangements by which all who desire to settle or purchase a home can do so.

The Farms consist of the best limestone soil of the most superior quality for farming, in a rapidly improving place, into which an extensive emigration is now pouring.

They are located in Elk county, Pennsylvania, in the midst of a thriving population of some 10,000. The climate is perfectly healthy, and the terrible plague of the western fever is unknown. It also has an abundance of the best quality of Coal and Iron. The price to buy it out is from \$1 to \$20 per acre, payable by installments, to be located in time of purchasing, or a share of 25 acres entitling to locate the same for \$300, payable \$5 per month, or 1/2 acre payable \$1 per month. Discount—for every sum of \$100 and over paid in advance, a discount of 5 per cent. will be allowed, and for over \$100 a discount of 10 per cent.

In considering the advantages of emigrating to this locality the following are presented:

First.—The soil is a rich limestone, capable of raising the heavy crops, owing to which this settlement has attained its present great prosperity.

Second.—It is the centre of the great North West Coal Basin, and is destined soon to become one of the greatest business places in the State. It will supply the great Lake market, according to population and trawl the greatest in the Union. It has five workable veins of the best Bituminous Coal, amounting in aggregate to over 22 tons, which makes 22,000 tons of coal under each acre.

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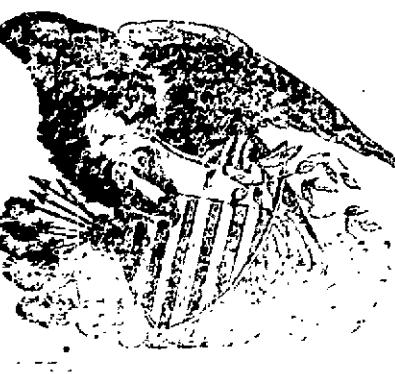
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The Compiler.



D. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, July 20, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR.

WILLIAM F. PACKER, of Lycoming.

CARLISLE, PROPRIETOR.

NIMROD SHICKLAND, of Chester.

ARMES OF VAL, CHERRY CO.,

WILLIAM STRONG, of Berks.

JAMES THOMSON, of Lehigh.

The *Compiler* Home.—The Washington States contradict the rumor that the walls of the rotunda of the new Capitol had been found insufficient to support the new dome, and state upon their best authority, that there is no truth whatever in the rumor. It has the authority of Mr. Walker. He has cited, for saying that no change has taken place in his own judgment nor in that of Capt. Meigs, in relation to this subject, and that no practical demonstration has been made from which any new conclusions are warranted. It also states that the weight of the new dome will be less than that of the old one.

Deaths at Harrisburg.—The Harrisburg Herald says there were five persons lying dead in that town on Saturday week, a very unusual circumstance. Among them were Daniel Herr, Esq., proprietor of Herr's Hotel, (formerly of Gettysburg,) and Mr. Frederick Kelker, an old and prominent citizen. Mr. Herr served prominently in the war of 1812.

Spanish Quarters.—The Buffalo Advertiser complains that that city is flooded with Spanish quarter dollars.—The brokers who bought them up in March at 20 or 22 cents, have since paid them out at 25; and an American quarter is a rarity. In New York a Spanish quarter is said to be rarely seen.

The New York State Lunatic Asylum, at Albany, was on Tuesday injured by fire to the extent of \$200,000. All the inmates were gotten out safely, and placed in the wings of the building still standing. Origin of the fire not stated.

For Hon. John P. Kennedy on Thursday resigned the Presidency of the Northern Central Railroad, and Zenos Barnum, Esq., was unanimously elected his successor. Mr. Kennedy intends visiting Europe.

The National Hotel Endorsement.—The New York Academy of Medicine have made a report on the singular and disastrous epidemic which prevailed at the National Hotel at Washington last spring. This report is very emphatic in tracing the source of the disorder to maternal influences.

The Carlisle Democrat remarks in reference to the recent purchase of the Main Line by the Pennsylvania Railroad company: "It is more than likely that, under the recent decision of the Supreme Court, much difficulty and litigation will ensue in regard to the transfer. A variety of legal questions must naturally arise, which can only be determined by the Supreme Court of the State, and it is possible, moreover, that while they are yet pending, and before the work shall pass into the full possession of the company, the law it self may be repealed."

Humphrey Marshall describes the American party as "a broad and quiet river that takes its noiseless way through the plain, diffusing fertility and losing itself only in the expanded ocean of the nation's west." An ex-Know Nothing friend of the Louisville Democrat says, that, according to his experience, it is like a country road he once traveled, which, at the start, was broad and plain, straight and smooth, promising a pleasant journey and speedy arrival at the desired goal, but soon began to twist around fences and wind through the woods, becoming less distinct at every step, until, at last, it ended in a rabbit track, and ran into the ground.

Pic-nics are now made easy to get up, if the gentlemen will bring the knives and forks, as the ladies attired in the fashionable breadth of crinoline, will supply the spread.

The proverb says: "Lies are hillless swords, which cut the hand that wields them." This is the reason Kansas has been so bloody when handled by the Black Republicans.

One of the greatest novelties of this "progressive age" was the celebration of the anniversary of American Independence within the walls of the Indiana State Prison, at Jeffersonville, on the 4th. Speeches, toasts, dances, foot races, and singing were enjoyed with proper restraints, and the orator of the day confined himself to his subject and the prison walls.

Judge Black and Gen. Packer. These distinguished gentlemen were invited to attend the Democratic celebration of the Fourth at Independence Square, Philadelphia, but being unable to do so, they responded to the invitation in the letters given below. Our readers would have no trouble about fixing the authorship of these letters, if we were to omit the names.

WASHINGTON, July 2, 1857.
GENTLEMEN:—I feel obliged by the invitation I have received, to join the Democratic citizens of Philadelphia on the Fourth. It costs me much regret to say that I cannot be there. Not to speak of celebrating the anniversary of American Independence on the spot where it was first proclaimed, a reunion with the friends who intend to assemble there would give inexpressible pleasure at any time or any place.

The Democratic party does well when it keeps the National Sabbath holy, and encourages all others to do likewise. It is the fest of all days in the year for recalling the popular mind to the glorious struggles of the Revolution.—Let the people everywhere come in and drink in the spirit of their forefathers! That spirit is life to us, and fatal as death in its operation upon all the political parties opposed to the Constitution.

The sovereign independence of the States contradicts the rumor that the walls of the rotunda of the new Capitol had been found insufficient to support the new dome, and state upon their best authority, that there is no truth whatever in the rumor. It has the authority of Mr. Walker. He has cited, for saying that no change has taken place in his own judgment nor in that of Capt. Meigs, in relation to this subject, and that no practical demonstration has been made from which any new conclusions are warranted. It also states that the weight of the new dome will be less than that of the old one.

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The Voice of Old Westmoreland.
*Eloge Speech of Wm. A. Stokes, Esq.,
from the Boston Gazette.*

In reading the proceedings of the Democratic Convention of Westmoreland county, held on the 17th ult., we were struck with the noble spirit of generous self-denial they exhibited, and their adherence to the maxim "everything for the CAUSE," which are so essential to the success of the party. WILLIAM A. STOKES, Esq., was the deservedly favorite candidate of Westmoreland county for Judge of the Supreme Court, but did not receive the nomination. Let us see how the Democracy of that glorious county bear their disappointment. Among the resolutions are the following:—

Resolved, That we will evince our fidelity to party usage, by the support of the entire State ticket as nominated by the Harrisburg Convention, which we hereby adopt and ratify.

We approve the conduct of our delegates in urging the claims of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Wm. A. Stokes, for a nomination as Judge of the Supreme Court, and cordially thank these delegates who voted for him.

While we deeply deplore the result, which deprived the State of the services of a man who's integrity, talents and abilities would have adorned the Bench, we will, by a strenuous effort to increase the Democratic majority in Westmoreland, prove our paramount devotion above all personal predilection to the principles of the party.

The resolutions have the noble spirit of devotedness impreised upon them, and give the ring of the metal. They are the aggregate sentiments of the Democracy of Westmoreland. But we turn with equal pride to the remarks of Mr. Stokes, whose claims we trust have only been defeated, and whose services to the cause will never be forgotten. He was called upon to address the Convention, and his speech was conceived in the best spirit and is worthy of his reputation as one of the ablest and most eloquent public men of Pennsylvania. We know we shall gratify the entire Democracy of the State, while we accede to the request of the Westmoreland county Convention, that we accept of the temporary test, the Constitution is degraded, the very name of Republicanism is disgraced. And let all these ever shifting phases of folly, we remain on the firm platform erected by our fathers. The Democratic creed—unaffected by locality, unchanged by time—is the same yesterday, to-day and forever. Heaven's holy truth for man's social happiness, it is lifted up far above the passion and prejudice by which reason is blinded and error strengthened. It holds out no bribe to particular interests, no favor to any exclusive class. It proclaims in the language of one of its heroic champions, that "the blessings of government, like the dews of heaven, should be dispensed to all men—soke to the high and to the low, the rich and the poor."

It breaks down the barriers raised by tyranny, and fraternizes nations so that they become one great national family, full of love and hope.

In doing this it commands us to sacrifice our personal preferences, to lay all minor differences on the altar of our country's greatness, to say—*every thing for the party—nothing for me*.

No man is a true Democrat who will expose the party. He who fails to give his hearty support to the candidate whom once nominated, wages intestine war, and is a traitor—more dangerous than an avowed enemy. It is by abject and ineffective union on the party candidates, that Pennsylvania has so often shone conspicuously in the constellation of Republican sovereignties. This was the means by which she made Jefferson President and discarded British influence, by which she made Jackson President and purged the country of usurpers, by which she made Buchanan President and saved the Constitution.

Behold, my fellow-citizens, by our labors in the common contest, to preserve the purity of our principles, to rescue our State from bondage, to defend our free Constitution, to elevate still higher the Democratic faith, which is the glory of this country and the hope of humanity throughout the world. God to our keeping has committed the sacred flame of liberty. Let us be true to our trust that our path through life may be illuminated by its rays, that our children may possess the heritage of freedom, that the Nations may rejoice in the light and life of Democratic truth.

Impressed with these solemn considerations, before which all present personal qualities sink into insignificance, let us go to our respective homes, and endeavor to inform, in all parts of our country, the high political morality of a party, pure in its origin, action, sentiments and tendencies. Let us cultivate the spirit of concord among ourselves, and of charity towards our opponents. Let reason reign, and truth will be inevitable.

Grand Trial of Mowing Machines—*The Mowing Machine Victorious.*
SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 14.—The trial of mowers came off to-day at three o'clock, preceded by speeches and a grand procession, at the county fair grounds. Upwards of twenty machines were entered, and the display at starting was very fine. All did well, but it was soon apparent that the real contest was between the Mammy with Wood's improvement and the Ketchum machine. The struggle was close, the Mammy coming in slightly ahead. This result was hailed with cheers by the multitude, in which the friends of the Ketchum machine heartily joined. The fact of rapidity of work, however, does not determine the question of superiority. The other tests will be made during the week. The weather is fine and all the contestants in good spirits.

Emory Chapel.—On Wednesday the corner stone of Emory Chapel was laid with Masonic ceremonies at Carlisle, Pa. This church is to be under the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the Baltimore Conference, and is named in honor of Robert Emory, who once adorned the presidency of Dickinson College.

Mr. Strickland was appointed an Associate Judge by Governor Stinton, one of the purest patriots that Pennsylvania ever produced. I was present when this appointment was discussed and determined, and well recollect that fearless integrity was the element of all others in his excellent character which decided the case.

Mr. Strong is from Berks—glory enough for any man. I knew him nearly twenty years ago. A lawyer equal to any antagonist and any cause—calm, clear and sound. He wisely pursued his profession with undivided devotion, until his industry made him independent of courts and clients. He then went to Congress, and sustained there the high reputation he had acquired at the bar.

With Judge Thompson, it is my misfortune to have but slight acquaintance; but every one knows his high reputation for talents, learning and industry. He has been a successful actor on no small theatre, and is eminent both professionally and politically.

All these gentlemen are of spotless character, enlarged experience and decided ability—fit for and worthy the positions for which they are candidates. They are the legitimate choice of the party—and thus they are your choice and mine—in a special manner, because I was a candidate before the Convention, and am therefore bound, by the highest considerations of personal honor and party fidelity, to exert myself to the utmost to incite a splendid \$9 per lb.

Yours respectfully,
WM. F. PACKER.

of our certain victory. There is no sacrifice or merit in this, for I became a candidate, as many of you know, against my own views and wishes; and I am quite content to remain where the judgment of the party has left me—a private in the ranks of our Republican army, ready hereafter, as heretofore, to give battle to the hostile fragments of discordant parties which seek to mar our peace. Free from the tares of official responsibility, I can enjoy the sweets of home, the innocent pleasures of rural life, the society of my neighbors, and absolute personal independence. No, gentleman, my only regret is for your disappointment, and for my inability rightly to evince my gratitude to the devoted friends who gave us the generous support. I am sure you will allow me to say that Westmoreland will remember their kindness to one of her sons, and will repay them if it is ever in her power.

It is at least in our power to prove, by unswerving devotion to the party, that we merit the confidence of our friends. And how proud is the prospect of that party! What is it but a bold patriotism which has guided the destinies of the Republic from feeble infancy to the maturity of National fame—which has made our home happy, our rights secure, our arms triumphant—and has inspired domestic tranquility and protected us from foreign invasion,—which has carried us, in safety, to the highest point of earthly prosperity, which has demonstrated the capacity of man for self-government—which has taught tyrants to tremble, and warned with hope the heart of the oppressed throughout the world.

We know no new political faith. We stand where stood the founders of our freedom—on those principles which have united the wise and good from the beginning until now, and which will remain in the mind of the nation until the soul of America shall have lost its vigor, and the days of the Republic are numbered.

Saints' ages of the Revolution pronounced the imminent灭亡, which our true band of concord, factions without number have sprung up, widely divided. Every crude political notion, every sectional interest, has had its supporters; at one time religious faith has been reviled, at another the accident of birth has been deemed a crime; now exaltation of the negro is the temporary test, the Constitution is degraded, the very name of Republicanism is disgraced. And let all these ever

shifting phases of folly, we remain on the firm platform erected by our fathers.

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In doing this it commands us to sacrifice our personal preferences, to lay all minor differences on the altar of our country's greatness, to say—*every thing for the party—nothing for me*.

No man is a true Democrat who will expose the party. He who fails to give his hearty support to the candidate whom once nominated, wages intestine war, and is a traitor—more dangerous than an avowed enemy. It is by abject and ineffective union on the party candidates, that Pennsylvania has so often shone conspicuously in the constellation of Republican sovereignties. This was the means by which she made Jefferson President and discarded British influence, by which she made Jackson President and purged the country of usurpers, by which she made Buchanan President and saved the Constitution.

Behold, my fellow-citizens, by our labors in the common contest, to preserve the purity of our principles, to rescue our State from bondage, to defend our free Constitution, to elevate still higher the Democratic faith, which is the glory of this country and the hope of humanity throughout the world. God to our keeping has committed the sacred flame of liberty. Let us be true to our trust that our path through life may be illuminated by its rays, that our children may possess the heritage of freedom, that the Nations may rejoice in the light and life of Democratic truth.

Impressed with these solemn considerations, before which all present personal qualities sink into insignificance, let us go to our respective homes, and endeavor to inform, in all parts of our country, the high political morality of a party, pure in its origin, action, sentiments and tendencies. Let us cultivate the spirit of concord among ourselves, and of charity towards our opponents. Let reason reign, and truth will be inevitable.

Grand Trial of Mowing Machines—*The Mowing Machine Victorious.*
SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 14.—The trial of mowers came off to-day at three o'clock, preceded by speeches and a grand procession, at the county fair grounds. Upwards of twenty machines were entered, and the display at starting was very fine. All did well, but it was soon apparent that the real contest was between the Mammy with Wood's improvement and the Ketchum machine. The struggle was close, the Mammy coming in slightly ahead. This result was hailed with cheers by the multitude, in which the friends of the Ketchum machine heartily joined. The fact of rapidity of work, however, does not determine the question of superiority. The other tests will be made during the week. The weather is fine and all the contestants in good spirits.

Emory Chapel.—On Wednesday the corner stone of Emory Chapel was laid with Masonic ceremonies at Carlisle, Pa. This church is to be under the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the Baltimore Conference, and is named in honor of Robert Emory, who once adorned the presidency of Dickinson College.

Mr. Strong is from Berks—glory enough for any man. I knew him nearly twenty years ago. A lawyer equal to any antagonist and any cause—calm, clear and sound. He wisely pursued his profession with undivided devotion, until his industry made him independent of courts and clients. He then went to Congress, and sustained there the high reputation he had acquired at the bar.

With Judge Thompson, it is my misfortune to have but slight acquaintance; but every one knows his high reputation for talents, learning and industry. He has been a successful actor on no small theatre, and is eminent both professionally and politically.

All these gentlemen are of spotless character, enlarged experience and decided ability—fit for and worthy the positions for which they are candidates. They are the legitimate choice of the party—and thus they are your choice and mine—in a special manner, because I was a candidate before the Convention, and am therefore bound, by the highest considerations of personal honor and party fidelity, to exert myself to the utmost to incite a splendid \$9 per lb.

Yours respectfully,
WM. F. PACKER.

Local Matters.

Suicide. An aged man, named JAMES SMITH, committed suicide, by hanging himself to a sapling, in Enniscorthy district, about a mile west of McDivitt's Mill, on Wednesday last. He was quite dead when discovered. His age was about 70 years. The cause which led him to the rash act does not appear to be known.

Tall Samples of Oats and Timothy.

We received, by post, on Monday evening, several stalks of Oats, measuring five and a half feet, from Mr. Joseph Floun, of Latinope township. The Oats, (as with all the other crops,) appear to be unusually *first rate* throughout the entire county.

Mr. Samuel Broken, (formerly of this county,) residing in the neighborhood of Westminister, Md., sends us, as specimens of Cavalry county Oats, a stalk measuring six feet; and Mr. M. Monix, the farmer Mount St. Mary's College, forwards several stalks of the same length, six feet—remarkably heavy in the stem, and well filled—among the best specimens received.

Exhibition at Gettysburg. We received, by post, on Monday evening, a stalk of Oats, taken from the farm of Mr. Jacob Gandy, Sr., measuring six feet and three inches!

The package also contained a stalk from the farm of Nicholas Winters, Esq., measuring six feet six inches in length.

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